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# The Orient Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918

Indian  
MOTOR CYCLES  
4½ h.p. 6 h.p. and 7½ h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 37.

No 1238.

號七十年八月英一千九百零八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE.

A NY EUROPEAN NOT RELATED to the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register their names under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.C. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$10.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.  
WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £1,437,500  
II—Fees Funds 3,837,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,580  
Sinking Fund Account 128,530  
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,881,456  
Life & Annuity Branches 2,141,683  
Revenue Marine Department 337,939  
Other Receipts 478,940  
£24,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

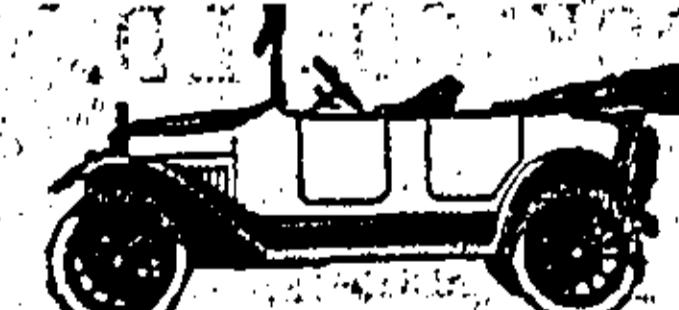
WEEK DAYS  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Counterorder representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and  
for Sale,  
at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.

TANG YUK DRUGS, successor of  
the late SHIEH TING,  
14, Des Voeux Street.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,

Steel Building Work of every Description,

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tubb COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

## ANTISEPTIC AND ANTI-PHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG and CHINA.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. O. BLAIR.

## GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel in a central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Entertainment, Accommodation and Glass Lines.

Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class String Orchestra resides Selections from 8.00 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special mobility terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply

W. BARKER

Manager.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Bills, or application to the Proprietors.

Telephone Address "CARLTON."

Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for  
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Sarsaparilla

SARASAPARILLA

DEMONSTRATED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

JUST PRACTICALLY  
REKENED FOR

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARASAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, Dispensary.

Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS

TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—  
"TAIKOO"

TELEPHONE 1517.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from

Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

MAPLE LANE, 25, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 298.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"

CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 lbs. in weight

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH CASPIAN SEA.

SO JESUITO 323190 311

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

## THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION.

### A REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The present military situation

is very interesting.

The village of Lassigny is still in the

hands of the enemy, but the French

now possess the high ground on the

ridge to the south. They hold the

whole of the massif and are at

present working down the far side.

Thirty-four thousand prisoners

have been taken by the British

Fourth and the French First and

Third Armies, and between 600 and

700 guns of which 450 were captured

by the British.

The German losses since August

8th have been greater in proportion

to the Allies' losses than in any

previous battle. Their dead espe-

cially exceed enormously our dead;

indeed the total Allies' casualties are

probably less than the prisoners we

took.

There is every indication that the

enemy intends to fight approximately

on the line now reached except

southward, where the French are in

possession of the Lassigny massif.

## INTIMATIONS

SHELL TRANSPORT &amp; TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE HAVE been requested by the above Company to announce that NEW SHARES will be issued without payment, in the proportion of THREE New Shares for every FIVE Old Shares.

Holders of "Bearer" warrants should deposit their holdings with their bankers who will endorse the warrants as "Ex rights" and issue receipts which will enable holders to claim the New Shares.

For HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STAER,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1918. 671

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY the 18th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY the 18th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 673

## ST. HILDAS' GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.

EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees, Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK,  
M.A., D.E. 670

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled by binned or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE  
Nourishing and ideal food.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.  
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.  
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations, published under Government Notice No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be Licensed at an Annual Licensed Fee of \$2, payable in advance.

CHAIR BEARERS have to be Licensed at a Fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police  
Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1918. 671

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.,  
HONGKONG BRANCH  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

The only OPTICAL HOUSE  
in Far East.

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma  
at  
Panama-Pacific  
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION  
All sorts of  
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location,  
A LL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance;  
Electric Lamps, Fans and Lighting;  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings;  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout;  
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 573  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our  
Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials  
in their Manufacture.

677

"REGAL"

## RECORDS

7312 Another Little Drink  
If you were the only Girl.

7302 A Broken Doll  
Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.

7274 They didn't believe me  
They had to swim, back to the  
Shore.

7221 A Perfect Day  
Somewhere a Voice.

7045 The Syncopated Walk  
The Minstrel Parade.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC  
CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches—

CANTON,  
SHANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,  
HONGKONG.

PLANT  
PAKRO  
SEEDTAPE

FOR  
BETTER GARDENS.

NO THINNING OUT,  
JUST PLANT THE TAPE.

GRAOA & CO.,  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
HONGKONG.

1304

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

For Skin Diseases, Ulcers, &c.  
For Rheumatism, &c.  
For Chronic Diseases,  
and Skin Diseases, &c.

For Skin Diseases, Ulcers, &c.  
For Rheumatism, &c.

For Skin Diseases, Ulcers, &c.

**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. I. Telegraphic Code.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For and on Account of the Hongkong Government),

**MONDAY,**  
the 19th Aug., 1918, at 11 a.m.,  
at Godown No. 9, The Hongkong Wharf  
and Godown Co's premises,  
One "FORD" MOTOR CAR.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers to the Government,  
Hongkong, Aug. 15, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

**TUESDAY,**  
the 20th August, 1918, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

**AN ASSEMBLY OF**

**HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,**

Comprising:—  
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and  
Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and  
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White  
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen  
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath  
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths  
etc., etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1918.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

**TUESDAY,**  
the 20th August, 1918, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

**TEAK WOOD AND BLACKWOOD**  
**FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND**  
**TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,**  
**CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**  
**AND AN ASSEMBLY OF**  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows:

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kirkoons and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets, new, and second-hand.

Also  
Lawn Balls, "Oliver" Typewriter, Piano, by The Robinson Piano Co., Bath, Perambulator, Sewing Machine, Bicycles (Lady's and Gent's) new.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1918.

**FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

**ONE MOTOR YACHT**  
(built 1917),  
Length..... 25 feet  
Beam..... 6'  
Draft..... 3'  
Two Cylinder 8 h.p. "Curtis" motor.

Complete with Fails, and accessories.  
Further particulars and inspecting  
orders may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH**

Auctioneers to the Government.

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
AT CANTON.**

**THE MANIFESTO TO FOREIGN  
POWERS.**

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton has been authorized to make public the Manifesto of the Constitutionalists to the Foreign Powers, sent some days ago. It was signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic and now Administrative Director in charge of Foreign Affairs for the Military Government in Canton.

**MANIFESTO OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS TO THE  
FOREIGN POWERS.**

On this the formation of the reorganized Military Government of the Republic of China, the Administrative Directors think it fitting and proper that a statement of the cause of the present unfortunate civil war and the object of the Constitutional movement should be made to the foreign nations. Allies and friends of the Chinese Republic, so that the issue may be clear to them and the responsibility for the war and the justice or otherwise of the opposing causes may be judged by the public opinion of the world.

The real cause of the war is the militarism of the northern military party with General Tuan Chi-jui at their head. The immediate cause was the illegal dissolution of Parliament. When Germany, contrary to the recognized principles of the law of nations, commenced unrestricted submarine warfare in February 1917, and the Government of the United States of America invited the then neutral nations to take action, the Chinese Government, having then as President Li Yuan-hung, as Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui and as Foreign Minister Wu Ting-fang, first addressed a protest to Germany and later broke off diplomatic relations with her. Parliament was consulted when the latter step was taken, and the majority in both Houses in favour of it was preponderantly large, being about three to one. This is important as showing that at that time Parliament was at one with the Government as regards its foreign policy. By the time, however, the question of the declaration of war against Germany was referred to Parliament, the suspicion was widespread that the opportunity to consolidate and extend their own power and influence, and that the assistance, financial, military, and moral which it was expected the Allies would accord to China when she entered the war, would be turned for the purpose of active pursuit of warfare against Germany. But of furthering their own selfish ends, General Tuan was holding at this time a conference of the Militarists in Peking and men like Ni Sze-chung who, before their arrival at the conference had been most strong in their opposition to even the rupture of relations with Germany, were now the strongest advocates of war. So strong were their convictions that on the day of the debate in Parliament, with the complicity of Tuan, they sent a large mob of vagabonds and street ruffians to the House of Representatives to clamour for war, assault some of the members known to be adverse to it, and in fact besieged the House for several hours from early in the afternoon until late in the evening while the police looked on and did nothing. The President, perceiving that General Tuan to suit his ideas, ideas which originate more often from self-interest than a conception of public welfare, with these beliefs they have made repeated representations to Peking to reconvene the dissolved Parliament in order thus to uphold the sanctity of law. So far from paying heed to these representations, the Peking Government has established an illegal single-chambered legislature composed entirely of members appointed by itself and has ordered it to remake laws for parliamentary organization and election. That accomplished, farcical elections are now being held of members of the new pocket Parliament which, nominally representing the whole country, in reality not only does not represent the Constitutional provinces, where, of course, no elections are held, as are permitted by Peking to be held, but does not even represent the people of those provinces where elections are held on account of the corruption, open and rampant, practised at the so-called elections.

Perceiving the necessity for the formation of an effective and united government of the Constitutionalist Provinces and Forces, Parliament sitting in extraordinary session on the 16th of May, 1918 at Canton, reconstituted the Military Government and elected the undersigned Administrative Directors of the new Government. The purpose of the Military Government is not to bring about separation or secession but to uphold the cause of Constitutionalism and the principle of Loyalism. It is fighting to make China safe for democracy. It is fighting the same fight as the Allies are fighting in Europe, the fight against autocracy.

The Constitutionalists are fully aware that the wish of the foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace, with which the Constitutionalists desire to see realized even more ardently than they, but it can be secured only by opening the eyes of General Tuan and his associates that force cannot secure it, but it will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutional Government by

the reins of government, particularly at a time when the Government was taking such a momentous step, dismissed him from the Premiership. General Tuan went out of office with such little grace that he went the famous telegram to his friends and protégés, the Military and Civil Governors of the different provinces, informing them that he was no longer responsible for the peace and order of the country. The result of the broad hint was at once "manifest." One after another, the addressees demanded Tuan's return to office, and, to enforce that demand, declared their respective provinces independent of the Peking Central Government, established a general staff office, seized the railways leading to Peking, and marched their troops towards the Capital. At this juncture, a general, Chang Hsuan, known for his continued loyalty to the Manchu Court, who was privy to the schemes of the Militarists but had so far taken no active part, became their spokesman and undertook to come to Peking and to mediate between the practically-belligerent President and the rebellious Military Government on condition that Parliament, object of hate to military tyrants in all countries, be dissolved. That the Provisional Constitution gave no power of dissolution to the President; that Parliament was then sitting not only as a legislative organ but also as a constituent assembly, having been endowed by the Provisional Constitution with the power to frame the Permanent Constitution, and had almost completed its task; that, if Parliament as at present constituted had defected, it was patent to none more than the members themselves and they were indeed on the point of re-drafting the Parliamentary Organization and Election Laws; all these arguments were of no avail.

President Li, in a moment of weakness and short-sightedness, gave way under the pressure of the Militarists and signed the decree of dissolution, thinking thus to avoid bloodshed and ease the situation, but contrary to the advice of the acting Prime Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who refused to countersign the decree and resigned.

Subsequent events defied imagination. Chang Hsuan arrived with several thousand troops in Peking and in one night restored the Manchu boy Emperor and made himself the first Minister. Because he had the privy of the Militarists to his coup, he fondly imagined he had their support as well. He was, however, immediately to become the victim of the duplicity. They re-pudiated the restoration and denounced him. Tuan, putting himself at the head of a few thousand troops in the neighbourhood of Peking, commanded by one of his protégés, marched against Chang, defeated some of his troops in two skirmishes, forced Chang to seek refuge in a foreign legation, and entered Peking as conqueror. He had himself re-appointed Premier by President Li but the appointment was invalid because it needed the confirmation of Parliament. President Li then vacated office, although he had not tendered any formal resignation. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang (thereupon succeeded as Acting President).

Ever since the illegal dissolution of Parliament more than thirteen months ago, the Constitutionalists have not ceased to demand the reconvening of Parliament. They believe that no nation can lead a proper existence without the reign of law as opposed to that of force. They believe that the Constitution of the Republic, as the supreme law of the land, should be sacred and inviolable. They believe that even if Parliament, a new institution in this country, shows room for improvement, the changes should be made according to the due process of law and not be accomplished by an arbitrary dissolution dictated by generals supported by bayonets. If such acts be tolerated it would mean that in future any general with enough soldiers at his back could, rightly or wrongly, point to any clause of the law of the land or any government institution in the country as objectionable to him and order a change to suit his ideas, ideas which originate more often from self-interest than a conception of public welfare. With these beliefs they have made repeated representations to Peking to reconvene the dissolved Parliament in order thus to uphold the sanctity of law. So far from paying heed to these representations, the Peking Government has established an illegal single-chambered legislature composed entirely of members appointed by itself and has ordered it to remake laws for parliamentary organization and election. That accomplished, farcical elections are now being held of members of the new pocket Parliament which, nominally representing the whole country, in reality not only does not represent the Constitutional provinces, where, of course, no elections are held, as are permitted by Peking to be held, but does not even represent the people of those provinces where elections are held on account of the corruption, open and rampant, practised at the so-called elections.

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The Constitutionalists are fully aware that the wish of the foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace, with which the Constitutionalists desire to see realized even more ardently than they, but it can be secured only by opening the eyes of General Tuan and his associates that force cannot secure it, but it will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutional Government by

have been compelled to the regrettable necessity of resorting to arms, since the Militarists appear not to understand any argument save that of force. At the same time, no pains have been spared to make clear that the sole aim of the Constitutional movement is to uphold the law and constitution and the dissolved Parliament. If the order for reconvening be issued to-day there will be peace to-morrow. Why need the delay in the performances of such a simple act of justice cause the country to be plunged a single hour more into the miseries of the terrible war, civil and military?

So far from attempting to reach a pacific settlement with the Constitutionalists, the Militarists are making every exertion to crush them. Troops have been drawn from every part of the country that can be made to obey orders at the expense of the preservation of local good order. Funds which should be devoted to constructive purposes are diverted for war, and the remission of the Boxer Indemnity payments by the Allied Powers, though with best intentions, has but furnished the Peking Militarists with more silver bullets against their Constitutional brothers. Finding funds still insufficient, they have resorted, to borrowing, selling and mortgaging the richest mines, the stable revenues and the most profitable railways without the least scruple. They have revived a traffic forbidden even under the Manchu regime by municipal law and international agreement, the opium traffic, and, what is worse, the Peking Government itself is the trafficker, buying the poison from the opium merchants and selling it to fellow citizens, thus raking handsomely profit out of the transaction. When one of their own number is suspected of sympathies with the Constitutional cause, he is invited by another general to his house and immediately, without even the semblance of a court-martial, is shot in the courtyard, and on the following day a Presidential decree is issued posthumously indicting him for his alleged crimes. Tuan's Militarist Government concludes important negotiations with foreign Powers in which the nation is committed to grave undertakings of unknown extent without Parliamentary sanction, and, in spite of the universal demand throughout the country, refuses to even publish the contents and allay the misgivings of the people. It has entered the war against Germany but has manifested no active participation in the war consonant with China's resources in man-power and materials, while there is much evidence to show that the Allies have been exploited for the selfish interests of the Militarists. Meanwhile, those provinces under the nominal authority of Peking are misgoverned by the Military autocrats, floods and famine occur without proper relief or prevention, brigandage is rife, and even foreigners are held for ransom or murdered.

It is against this type of Militarism, even worse than Prussianism because it masquerades under the guise of Republicanism, that the Constitutionalists are fighting. Besides the adhesion of the most powerful portion of the navy, they are in complete control of five rich and populous provinces, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, which have declared their independence, while in others such as Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, and Chekiang, there are Constitutional armories in the field, who are in possession of large portions of territory, or there are local sympathizers who have already declared their adhesion to the good cause with cities and districts, or are ready to do so at the first opportunity. Parliament has been invited to assemble in Canton, but same Parliament, the election and assembly of which, in 1918 caused the foreign Powers to accord recognition to the Chinese Republic, and there is every prospect that the necessary quorum of a majority of the membership will be obtained within a short time. (The majority was reached August 6th, and more than five hundred members are in attendance on August 15th).

Perceiving the necessity for the formation of an effective and united government of the Constitutionalist Provinces and Forces, Parliament sitting in extraordinary session on the 16th of May, 1918 at Canton, reconstituted the Military Government and elected the undersigned Administrative Directors of the new Government. The purpose of the Military Government is not to bring about separation or secession but to uphold the cause of Constitutionalism and the principle of Loyalism. It is fighting to make China safe for democracy. It is fighting the same fight as the Allies are fighting in Europe, the fight against autocracy.

The Constitutionalists are fully aware that the wish of the foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace, with which the Constitutionalists desire to see realized even more ardently than they, but it can be secured only by opening the eyes of General Tuan and his associates that force cannot secure it, but it will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutional Government by

**C & B POTTED  
MEATS.**

**15 VARIETIES.**  
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.  
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.  
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal  
conditions of cleanliness and selection.

**ONE OF THE BEST OF  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.**

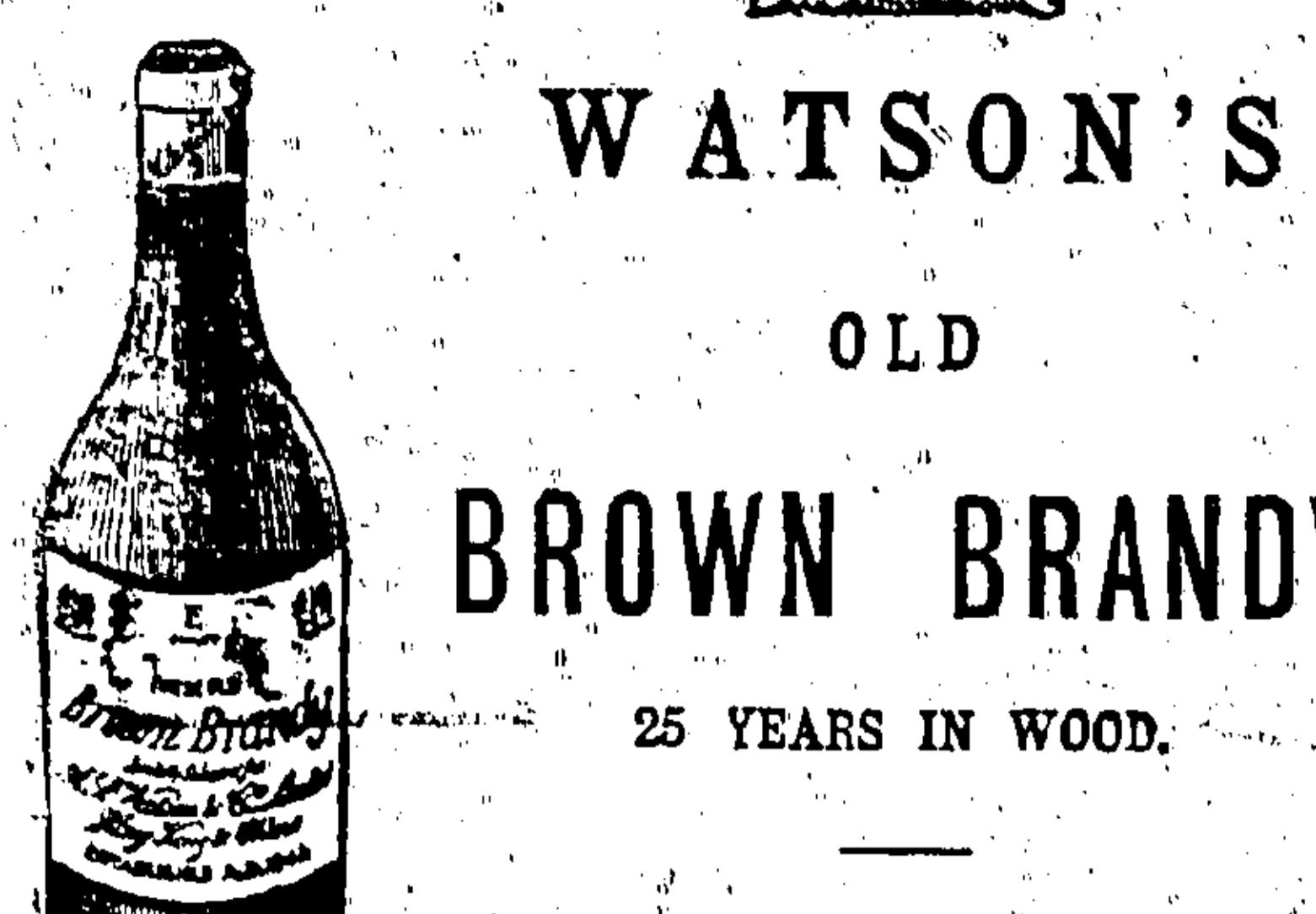
AGENTS FOR LIA & PIERRE  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. THE KING.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. THE DUCHESS OF



## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

MR. T. HAYASHI,  
P.R.C.

673

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the P.R.C. Supreme Coterie, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,  
the 19th Aug., 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vœux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One Large IRON SAFE, by MUNKE,  
One Large IRON SAFE, by WHITFIELD  
& CO.  
Skins:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1918. 674

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COTERIE),

TUESDAY,  
the 20th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at No. 5, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained.

## ALL PRACTICALLY NEW.

Including Piano in very good condition, Silver-Plated Trombone by Peper & Sons, One Orchestra Flute (Boehm System) Cabinet Sewing Machine by Winsor, Palms in Pots, &c. &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of Sale.

Trans.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1918. 675

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COTERIE),

WEDNESDAY,  
the 21st August, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon,  
(Ground Floor).

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
therein contained.

## PRACTICALLY NEW.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of Sale.

Trans.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1918. 676

(Continued on page 8.)

KODAKS  
and FILMS,  
PLATES  
and PAPER,  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,  
25, Des Vœux Road Central.

[308]

## OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS "ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK".

PRICE 25cts. (ONE SHILLING).

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Peking telegram states that the representatives of the Consortium Bank disapprove the proposed regulations governing the issue of gold notes and have telegraphed for instructions.

Subscriptions to the War Charities of Rs. 20, and \$17.30 (Strals Currency) and \$1 (Hongkong) from the passengers on s.s. *Tan Hwa* & per Miss Bettie have been received by the Hon. Treasurer.

A Manila contemporary says Manila is in need of another hotel. Accommodations for visitors and transients are as scarce as hen's teeth to-day. The reason for the hotels being full is that people are giving up housekeeping for various reasons, and moving into the hotels to live.

A notification appears in the *Gazette* that an election by the Justices of the Peace, & of Justices of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council from the 29th August to the 1st November, 1918, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollack, K.C., will take place at the Magistrate's on Wednesday, August 28th. Justices of the Peace who are Government Officials are not entitled to take part in these proceedings.

Arrangements have just been completed for the building of four ships of 11,000 tons each, by the Kiangnan Dockyard, to the order of the U.S. Government. Preliminary work has already started at Kiangnan, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, where very big extensions are in contemplation in the vicinity of the Arsenal. Plans and specifications for the ships left Washington more than a week ago and it is expected that the first ship will be in the water within ten months, and after that a ship every three months.

Suit for Rs. 100,000 damages for libel has been filed in the United States Court for China by Mr. Wei Tsung-yeo, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and prominent Kuomintang leader, against L. Kainsui; otherwise known as Lam Yeh-chuan, or Charles Annatoyen, an American citizen. The action is based on three letters written and published by the defendant and referring to Mr. Wei's connections with the project of building a free school from contributions solicited by the Canton Guild.

Mr. A. G. Loehr, United States Vice-Consul at Shanghai, shot and wounded a Chinese who entered his residence at 6, Young Allen Terrace early on the 8th. The wounded man was taken to the St. Luke's Hospital with a bullet in his hip and will be tried on charges of breaking and entering as soon as he is able to be in court. Mr. Loehr was awakened by the South, and that they were dubbed "industrial loans" to evade the stipulations of the Government's agreement with the Banking Consortium, which provides that if funds are needed for administrative or political purposes the Group Banks shall be approached first. This admission is important in its relation to the recent announcement that the United States Government has agreed to a loan by American bankers to China, "providing China cancels all outstanding loans." There has been no authoritative statement published yet as to whether China will accept American money under such a stipulation, nor as to how this stipulation would affect a large number of these Japanese loans, which the admissions of the Minister of Finance show plainly to be in conflict with the agreement entered into by the Chinese Government with the Consortium Banks. Under the recent American declaration all loans are to be shared by American, British, French and Japanese Bankers. Whether that applies to genuine economic loans is not quite clear, but a noteworthy feature, of the discussions in the responsible Japanese papers is the strong sentiment in favour of purely economic investments in China, free from political significance. Politics and economics, however, are so closely related that it is difficult to see where the line can be drawn in a country like China.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Mr. S. Ripley and Lawrence Jack have been enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong from August 16th and that L. D. McNicoll and E. C. Morris have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces. R. D. Wilks is also permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the same purpose.

Mr. George E. Anderson, the American Consul General, has received news of the death of his mother, Mrs. Harriet V. Anderson which occurred at Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 21st of June, soon after the departure of Mr. Anderson for Hongkong after a brief visit with her. Mrs. Anderson was a little less than 85 years of age and had been in ill-health for several years.

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FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

Formed by All Chemists and druggists.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## INACCURATE REPORTING.

## AN INDIGNANT SOLICITOR'S MISQUOTATION.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. F. D. C. Wolf said there was a matter he would like to mention because the Solicitor in the case he was about to deal with was concerned. It related to the question of inaccurate reporting of cases in Court on which there had been certain remarks made and published in the newspapers. First of all, he would like to say that when he mentioned, a few days ago, that he had seen the reporter of the *Daily Press* and had said he was satisfied that the reporter was doing his best to report cases correctly, he certainly did not wish to imply that he considered all the other reporters had not done their best. He had received a complaint from the Manager of the *South China Morning Post*, asking in fairness to the latter, whether he could not make a few remarks on the subject of the case which he was dealing with at the time—the case of the murder of an amah. The Manager of the *South China Morning Post* forwarded a copy of what had appeared in his paper, and complained that Mr. Goldring made certain statements which, it was maintained, were just as inaccurate perhaps, as his own paragraph. Attention was drawn to the words "terrible struggle" "terrible blow" and "upper-cut".

Mr. Goldring admitted he had been inaccurate but maintained that substantially he was correct. That was his point.

Mr. Wolfe said the only point he wished to make was that in future he hoped, as a result of all that had been said, the reporters would endeavour to take as accurate reports as they could, and should any member of the Bar or any Solicitor have any reason to complain, he would be glad if in future a copy of the newspaper be produced and the report read, and then commented upon. That would avoid any question arising as to the report being misquoted.

Mr. Goldring said that in the ordinary course of events he would have done that but on the particular occasion referred to he cited from memory but he noticed, very much to his surprise, that the original account of the occurrence was so very inaccurate, and he spoke entirely from memory, and, in his indignation, he naturally protested.

Mr. Wolfe said there was no doubt the report was inaccurate.

Mr. Goldring said it came as such a surprise that he commented without a copy of the paper. He appreciated what His Worship had said as to bringing a copy of the paper.

Mr. Wolfe:—Then you withdraw what you said?

Mr. Goldring said he would not withdraw his comment, but he would withdraw the inaccurate quotation.

Mr. Wolfe said that there was undoubtedly an inaccuracy and in order to avoid misquotation, the reports in future should be actually read. That would make everything clear.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. R. Baker has been appointed to act as Manager of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton railway during the absence of Mr. Winslow.

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Formed by All Chemists and druggists.

## FIRM PAYS 24,698,000 IN TAXES.

The *Hero*, 2,050 ton deadweight capacity, built by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works at Shanghai for Bruneagard Klostervud of Norway, was launched at the Yangtzeapoo yard on 18th July last.

FORM PAYS 24,698,000 IN TAXES.

The greatest single tax payment ever made by one firm in the history of the United States has just been completed when the United States Steel Corporation paid the final instalment on a tax of \$4,698,000, covering the income for Federal Income and Death Tax for 1917.

THE WING ON CO.

An article in Chinese "Department Store" in *McLean's Review*, mentions that the Wing on Co. at Hongkong was established with a capital of two million dollars, and last year made a net profit of \$320,000. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid to shareholders and the balance placed to reserve. It is further mentioned that the premises are a collection of seventeen minor stores for which the Company has 35 years at an annual rent of more than \$80,000. "The proposal of the Company to buy these stores has not met with favour from these minor store-owners, who would rather rent than sell their properties". Shanghai is shortly to have its Wing on Department Store. The premises have been under construction for the past two and a half years. The new building has cost the Company \$750,000. The land which the building occupied has been leased to the Company for 35 years at an annual rental of \$40,000. Though the Shanghai store and the Hongkong store have many interests in common, they are independent of each other in matters of finance and administration.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

RUSSIAN DESIRES.

The following telegrams are from Northern papers:

HARBIN, Aug. 8.

Local newspapers state that 11,000 Czechoslovaks are moving westward,

making their military base at Harbin,

and will shortly attack the Austro-Germans, and that Colonel Semenoff will co-operate in a separate command.

Colonel Semenoff has returned to Harbin and gone on to Sagan.

Latest reports agree that there are 32,000 Austro-Germans on these fronts

and that the numbers are increasing daily.

The Czechoslovaks are finding the enemy surprisingly strong near Evgeniopolis, which may later their plan.

Local Russians, who are keenly

anxious to retrieve Russian prestige,

are somewhat disappointed in what they

see as the partition of Allied and

Russian interests, conveyed by the

Allied policy, believing that they should be identical.

They argue that more vigorous measures are required to unite

the warring factions and restore order,

and fear that the strife will continue

until the Allies find a common ground

for unity such as the expulsion of the Germans from Russia, which would

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S MANOEUVRE SUMMED UP.

HOW THE STRATEGY SUCCEEDED.

London, Aug. 15. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states:—

General Humbert received the Press correspondents and summed up Marshal Foch's manoeuvre as follows:—The Fourth British and First French Armies were to attack simultaneously in the general direction of the Aisne-Soissons road. At the right moment the Third French Army would intervene, pushing in the direction of Soissons and when the Germans were menaced by envelopment they would be forced to retreat, the general objective being to drive him back between Aisne and the Oise. General Humbert was to be allowed to attack and after the Germans were beaten down the British, General Joffre's and General Rawlinson's armies would be moving reinforcements into the gap between Montdidier and the Somme. The operation resulted as Marshal Foch had foreseen. General Humbert attacked at 4.30 a.m. on August 16th the thinly-held German line, which was incapable of resistance. The Germans had taken the precaution of evacuating the Montdidier-Asnières-Saint-Quentin line and General Humbert, finding the resistance weaker than he expected, pressed on in the direction of Soissons. The situation developing rapidly, a change of plan became feasible and it was no longer necessary for General Humbert to advance in the direction of Soissons. Therefore, on August 18th he swung his left front round so that the whole line fronted east instead of north-east and began his battle which resulted in the capture of the key points of the Thiecourt massif. On August 19th the enemy received reinforcements and began to offer a most obstinate resistance and further German Divisions have been brought on the line on the Thiecourt hills, which will not surrender without hard fighting.

## THE SACRIFICES TO GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION.

London, Aug. 16. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday states:—

In the German High Command, sacrifices are apparently being made to German public opinion.

General von Mudra, who opposed General Gouraud in Champagne has apparently been replaced by the Saxon General von Carlowitz, while General von Boehn has been appointed Chief of the new army group, including General von Hartig's Eighteenth Army and General Marwitz's Second Army on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Lassigny and the Thiecourt hills.

General von Boehn is credited with snatching the German Army from disaster after General Moltke's attack on July 18th and it was his rule to accept responsibility for failures like the Malmaison battle, last October and the retreat from the Marne, this year. His immediate business is to take the discredit for the next unpleasant episode between the Somme and the Oise, which the German High Command expects at no distant date.

## SUCCESSFUL PATROL WORK.

London, Aug. 17. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Canadians captured Darnay and Pavillers and we also advanced south-eastward of Tocquey, taking prisoners in both operations.

Our patrols north of Albert were in contact throughout the day with the enemy, and there was local fighting at a number of points. Our patrols were also active on the Vieux Berquin sector and progressed south-westwards of the village, taking prisoners.

We successfully patrolled north-westward of Locon, inflicting casualties.

There was considerable activity on the Kemmel-Ypres front.

## ENEMY AVIATION ACTIVITY DECREASES.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 15. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

The enemy activity thus decreased. We dropped 22 tons of bombs on Peronne and Oisnel, a dump at Bapaume and on Bruges docks.

We destroyed 22 aeroplanes and drove down six out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 30 tons of bombs, securing good results on the Somme bridges and on the Peronne, Douai and Cambrai railways.

We brought down an enemy night-flier afame.

One British machine is missing.

## SUCCESSFUL OPERATION BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Aug. 16. A French communiqué states:—

As a result of a bold operation we made some progress in the wooded massif between the Matz and the Oise.

North-west of Ribecourt, we captured Attache farm and Monolish farm, both being energetically defended.

We took some prisoners.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 15. The Air Ministry reports:—

In addition to the operations carried out on August 18th, we attacked Chouy and destroyed two enemy aeroplanes. Three British machines did not return.

We attacked aerodromes and railways on the night of August 13th.

All our machines returned.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 16. A wireless German official report says:—

We evacuated the projecting sector near Bapaume and Beaumont Hamel and repelled partial attacks on both sides of the Avre and southward of Lassigny.

Our chasers engaged a British squadron going to Germany and forced it to return, after the loss of five aeroplanes.

## AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 16. An official message from Paris states:—

An air-raid alarm was given at 11.52 last night.

Enemy aeroplanes, which were heavily armed, dropped several bombs in the district of Paris.

There were a number of casualties and some damage was done.

The "all clear" signal was given at 12.30 a.m.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY.

## POOLING OF ALLIES' RESOURCES NECESSARY.

LONDON, Aug. 16. The Government gave a dinner in London, yesterday evening, in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Food Supply Committee, when it was mentioned that the Committee had already voted supplies to the value of £100,000,000 for the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, presiding, said the intense strain on the situation in partnership could only be met by a complete pooling of the resources.

He expressed confidence that their united efforts would lead to victory, but victory could not be assured.

The international system must be rebuilt, hence a most important work.

Passionate believers in a League of Nations, which he believed

ultimately would be organized

like the Food Supply Committee.

## TEETHING CHILDREN.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:  
LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.  
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING  
apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, 60, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 4.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS  
FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE — Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE — Monthly service to Bombay by Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE — Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Fugui Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" — Tuesday, 2nd Sept., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE — Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban, and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE — Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE — Monthly service for Batavia, Soerabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE — Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney, and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE — The steamers will arrive at and depart from the 2000 YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" — Friday, 23rd Aug. at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" — Sunday, 25th Aug. at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE

APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
K. YAMASAKI & CO., Ltd., 1, Queen's Building.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

TO SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
Joint Service of the  
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

2. SAN FRANCISCO  
Steamers  
Tons  
ORANGE..... 8,000..... 23rd August  
WILIS..... 8,000..... 14th September  
REMBRANDT..... 10,000..... 29th September.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,  
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

## S. S. "YUSHUN"

FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.  
Sailing on or about 29th August, 1918.

For Space and Particulars please apply to:  
LAM FAI TING,  
230, Des Voeux Road Central.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST  
and from JAPAN to JAVA  
calling at HONGKONG.

For Space and Particulars apply to:

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to BOOTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Steamers from Hongkong.

For Space and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya.

For JAPAN — BANRI MARU..... Aug. 20th.

For further details, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR  
SHANGHAI..... STEAMERS..... 10 a.m.  
SHANGHAI..... SUTIANG..... Aug. 18, at 10 a.m.  
SHANGHAI..... KARUNG..... Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI..... SENGHAI..... Aug. 20, at Noon.  
CHFOU & TIENSIN..... HUNGCHOW..... Aug. 21, at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI..... SENGHAI..... Aug. 22, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE — PASSENGERS, MAIIS AND CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation. Anticipates Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at  
Wooching.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW..... WOSANG..... SUNDAY, Aug. 18, Daylight.  
TIENBIN via WEIHAIWEI..... CHIPEISHING..... WEDDAY, Aug. 21, Daylight.  
HAIPHONG..... TAKSANG..... THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 7 a.m.  
MANILA..... LOONGSANG..... FRIDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE — This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war,  
but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the former  
s.s. "Kwaihsang" and "Vitum", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former  
and latter are fully qualified Surgeons.

SINGAPORE LINE — The s.s. "Van Wuyssen" leaves for Singapore approximately  
every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first  
class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and  
also has a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE — Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation  
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via  
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE — A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with  
good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE — Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo.

BORNEO LINE — One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by  
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Andam, Jesselton, Labuan,  
Tawau and Lahad Data.

TIENBIN LINE — A regular service is run from March to October between  
Hongkong and Tienbin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chafao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers  
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at  
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,  
Tel. No. 315.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and  
is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

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THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED —  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette" containing  
Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.

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Telephone No. 524, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

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OFFICE OFFICES — LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND  
NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of medicines, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain  
power induced by worry, overwork, dissipations, or other influences.

Sleeplessness, palpitation, nervousness, fits, convulsions, night sweats, tremors,  
headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgia, toothache, etc.

It is also a most valuable remedy in all cases of heart trouble, high blood pressure,  
etc.

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## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. CO.**  
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Colombo	Leave Hongkong about	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo,	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO**  
**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS** (Non-  
Transhipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWEETHEAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SALIING:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Singapore about	Due at Marseilles if calling abrupt	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished  
with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be  
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
or office.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the  
Company's Agents and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglass, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings  
etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES  
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama 1,450 tons WED., 4th Sept., 11 a.m.  
Nagasaki, Kobe & Nikko Maru, 9,500 tons SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town  
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

**HONGKONG VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE**  
VIA  
Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped  
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000  
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong

"Fushimi Maru" WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
B. MORI. Manager  
Telephone 295 & 300.

**WARSHIPS DESTINED TO  
BECOME SUBMERSIBLES?**

The new German cruiser submarine is described by the "New York Herald's" Naval Correspondent as follows:-

At length, there is some definite information on the subject of the cruising submarines which have been referred to at various times during the war, but especially since the "Deutschland" made her trip to the United States coast in July, 1912. It will have been noted that in announcing the destruction of the first of these new vessels the British Admiralty called it a "submarine of the so-called cruiser type" and a "cruiser submarine." This is something very different from a submarine-cruiser. It indicates that the new type has, as yet only certain attributes similar to those hitherto associated with the cruiser class.

In particular, it may be supposed that these attributes include (1) a high rate of speed, (2) the quality of enduring mobility, or wide radius of action, and (3) enhanced powers of offence and defence, both as regards guns and torpedoes. While it is too early yet to define the new type as a "cruiser," its designer doubtless had in mind the employment of the ports in raiding enterprises overseas similar to those carried out by the "Endeavour." Remembering the hard task which the Allied parties had in sweeping from the seas the handful of these commerce raiders in the first year of the war, the prospect of several more being at large, aided by the quality of submersion, might appear disquieting. The fate of the first, however, is a good augury, and, in addition, the chances of such boats should be nullified to a large extent by the general use of mines.

The advent of cruising submarines has a significance in the light of the recent attempts to block the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge. If the Allies can stop the holes from which the submarines emerge on their voyages of destruction, no amount of improvement in the boats themselves will have any significance. It is true that with larger supplies on board, a cruiser-submarine can remain absent longer from the base, and therefore has less occasion to come in and out. But when it does put out from, or return to, its headquarters, it has to run the gauntlet of the Allied watch, and being larger in size would have more difficulty in negotiating the obstructions and minefields of the enemy coast.

This brings us to the consideration of some of the disadvantages of the new type. It must certainly take longer to submerge, and its position after submersion can be more easily established by the greater disturbance of the water which it creates. It also affords a larger target, both above water to guns or bombs from aircraft, and below water to torpedoes or depth charges. It is less suitable than earlier types for running the blockade into a harbour, or carrying out operations in narrow and congested areas. In this connection it is well to recall that the small U-boats of 1912 were able to travel all the way from Kiel to the Dardanelles under their own motive power, although it was assumed that these boats picked up further supplies at various places en route.

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

While the submarine is making progress in its development, the antidote to the submarine is also being developed, perhaps at an even more rapid rate. For this reason, if for no other, the need will be borne upon the authorities of the machine Powers for two or more types of submarine in their fleets. They cannot afford to put all their eggs in one basket. Already the United States has built simultaneously submarines of two distinct classes, one for ocean-going service and the other for coastal work. It may well be that this is but the first step toward giving all the powers of submersion to all classes of war vessels. The coastal submarines will correspond to the torpedo-boats of an earlier generation. The ocean-going submarines will be used as the destroyers have been used.

Better proof than this has been

obtained in the form of letters from an ordinary officer, Lieutenant Mattem of the 1st Battalion, 41st Regiment, asking another officer, Lieutenant Dombravsky, who seems to be the local head of the pillar service, to obtain for him a number of articles, which strange to say include such chemicals as camphor, blenches, dithio, as well as twenty bottles of chloroform.

One of the British press correspondents, writing at the time of the German thrust to the Marne, said:-

"Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy seems to have systematically robbed the conquered territories. At Chateau-Thierry houses and shops have been extensively pillaged. Prisoners belonging to the German 28th Division testify to having seen the staff of the 100th Infantry Regiment taking a wine cellar."

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THE GERMAN LOOTERS.

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One of the British

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morris, Administrative Commandant.

No. 100. For Captain A. H. West was enrolled on 8.8.18 and posted to Engineer Coy. No. 308. Spr. A. J. Collier, Engineer Coy. is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

## TRANSFERS.

No. 450. Pte. H. J. Nairn, "A" Coy., attached to Engineer Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

## LEAVE.

No. 451. Lieutens W. Brown, Eng. Coy., and R. Butherford, "B" Coy., are granted one month's leave each, to date from day of departure.

No. 254. Spr. G. S. Rodger, Eng. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.8.18.

Corpl. A. A. Dalton, M. Gun. Coy., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 18.8.18.

Pte. C. L. Stapleton, M. Gun. Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, on Medical grounds, from 20.8.18.

Corpl. A. H. Compton, Arty. Coy., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 19.8.18.

Corpl. A. W. P. Spiers, Arty. Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 20.8.18.

All ranks will send their rifle to Headquarters for inspection by the Armorer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

Orders by Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, D.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER BATTALION.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell.

18th to 23rd instant:—

E. L. Manning nightly. Parades as per mates posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 8.30 p.m.; Electricians at 8.45 p.m.

OFFICES NECESSARY FOR D.T.C.T.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley; Lieutenant; Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATING AND N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR D.T.C.T.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, for all N.C.O.'s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant Overend and Parsons, R.E., and Sergeant Day, R.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sgt. Parcell and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, R.K.D.C.

Detail of dates at Lyceum from 17th to 31st August, inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 19th instant:—

4.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Ptes. Abney, Bridger, Earle and Newall.

5.15 p.m. Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. Mackiehan, 2nd Lieut. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, 2nd Lieut. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lieutenant, Donoghue, Ptes. Franklin, Gifford, Newall, Travers, Young, and Carville. Dress drill order with pouches.

TUESDAY, 20th instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 2 and 4. Dress drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon on Polo Ground, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 22nd instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corp. Edgerton, L/Cpl. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer, Ball, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood (beginner), Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and H. M. Webb. Dress, drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 21st instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1. Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 2 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons will parade as ordered by Platoon Commanders, T.E.T.

5.30 p.m. "B" Company.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

5.30 p.m. No. 7. Platoon on Polo Ground, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 8. Platoon at Kowloon Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THURSDAY, 29th instant:—

5.30 p.m. No. 8. Platoon at Kowloon Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 30th instant:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1. Platoon at Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## MACHINERY CO. LTD.

MONDAY, 19th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2. Guns at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

TUESDAY, 20th instant:—

7.10 a.m. "3" Gun—as above.

WEDNESDAY, 21st instant:—

4.30 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5. Guns—as above.

MOUNTED SECTION.

MONDAY, 19th instant:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 22nd instant:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

FRIDAY, 23rd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order (rifle, rifle, side-arms and pouches).

SATURDAY, 24th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 25th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 26th and FRIDAY, 2nd inst:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Serpts. Edmunds (Monday) and Oberley, (Friday). Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 29th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 30th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 31st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 1st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 2nd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 3rd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 4th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 5th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 6th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 7th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 8th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 9th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 10th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 11th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 12th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 13th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 14th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 15th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 16th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 17th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 18th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 19th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 20th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 21st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 22nd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 23rd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 24th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 25th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 26th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 27th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SUNDAY, 29th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

MONDAY, 30th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

TUESDAY, 31st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 1st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 2nd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 3rd instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

SATURDAY, 4th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.